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Purely Academic?

The latest and perhaps the most important exegesis of the Iowa platform is supplied by a distinguished Republican of that State, the Hon. LESLIE M. SHAW, Secretary of the Treasury. Speaking at Morrisville in Vermont on Tuesday, Mr. SHAW said:

"This platform was unantmously adopted both years. Its statements are academically correct. Every man in the United States, Republican and Democrat, believes in the truth of its utterances. It declares 'In favor of such changes in the tariff from time to time as become advisable through the progress of our industries and their changing relations to the commerce of the world.' Is there any one who is not 'in favor of such changes in th tariff from time to time as are advisable?' I am willing the jury shall be polled on that proposition. So say we ail. It also declares 'in favor of any modification of tariff schedules that may be required to prevent their affording shelter to monop oly.' And, again, we all say, 'Aye, sir,' to the proposition. There may be quite a radical difference of opinion as to the truth of the implied admission that the protective tariff does afford shelter t monopoly, but there would be no difference of opinion about removing it if it did afford such

Thus, in the opinion of Secretary SHAW, the declarations of the Iowa platform which have provoked discussion throughout the party and the country are reduced, by analysis, to expressions of general truth so axiomatic as to be harmless, and so indisputable as to be unnecessary.

A platform which carries the conviction of its truth to every man in the United States, Republican or Democrat. ceases to be a platform in the ordinary sense of the word.

The Illinois Senatorship.

The Hon. WILLIAM E. MASON has challenged the Hon. ALBERT J. HOPKINS to a series of joint debates on political issues to settle their rival claims to the nomination next winter for United States Senator from Illinois.

Mr. HOPKINS should accept the invitation, but only on the distinct understanding that Mr. Mason thereby announces his departure from the Republican party, and his appearance in the field as a Democratic candidate for the office to which Mr. HOPKINS aspires as a Republican.

Then the joint debate proposed by Mr. Mason might properly proceed.

Gentus and Marriage

In a neighboring column a correspondent who takes an unsentimental ELISHA BENJAMIN ANDREWS as to marriage. We still stick to that modest and qualifying " perhaps " to which the critic of the Nebraska Chancellor objects. It is unnecessary to be cocksure and most matters are subject to revision. Our list of "the greatest English historians" might not include the Scottish HUME, for example, and we might move to substitute the benedick GROTE for the Bishop of St. Davids. Dean Swift tried to marry JANE WARING, ought to have married VANESSA and did marry STELLA. JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU Went through a form of marriage with THÉRÈSE LEVASSEUR.

But let the list of celibates stand as Mr. PETER BAYLE has written it. There must be a qualitative as well as a quantitative test; and the men who couldn't marry, persons in holy orders, heads and fellows of colleges under the old monastic or semi-monastic system such as prevailed at the English universities until within a few years, cannot fairly be set down to the credit of the unhitched. We were scarcely just in citing the great churchmen and schoolmen. Besides some or many illustrious celibates have had Egerias much more troublesome and distracting than, with any decent degree of luck, wives could have been. If Mr. KIPLING, who has since kicked away what was probably a purely objective theory, was right in asserting that " he travels the fastest who travels alone," his theory must be substantiated by tremendous facts; and even then the mere state of the poll and tables of percentages will not necessarily prove much of anything. Nor if Mr. BAYLE's laudation of the good effect of celibacy upon the brain and fortunes were true as truth, would the self-satisfaction of the unattached, the "scattering" in the lists of life, purr most therefor. No; the married men who cultivate a reverence for themselves would think, " If it were not for our wives, what great men we should be!"

Now, we have no passion for statistics that the chiefs of the five great modern literatures, SHAKESPEARE, DANTE, CEBwere not happy. Well, are only the the strong runners in the race? It is man's mental and interior life, even if and cheap transportation in the develophe tells it; but we have never seen any good reason to believe that a commanding talent will be helped or hindered consolation; but a woman doesn't marry a man's mind, and even if she should nag his private hours, his public success may be made only the greater thereby.

concern the public. The task of providing for his family may be just what he needs to make him work. If he has the stuff for important intellectual production in him, it will come out. The mute, inglorious MILTONS-if there ever were any-are not kept from waking about MARY ANN'S frocks and JOHN HENRY's school shoes.

Plenty of instances of wives helpful in one way or another to distinguished husbands may be found by the long memories. To take a familiar case, Mrs. GLADSTONE was the careful nurse of Mr. GLADSTONE'S health and intellectual energy. But here is Mr. BALwith the right to watch over him. The stance of the intellectual pair. TENNYpolitical activity and tact of women in value. have been shown often enough, though less in America than in foreign politics. The exact amount of intellectual help pages and is unusually exhaustive and gives to a clever man is always hard to even to review the facts given with self, but it is often large; and clever husbands.

Our correspondent might have added JOHN RANDOLPH, JAMES BUCHANAN and Mr. TILDEN to his list of bachelors; and GROVER CLEVELAND was elected Governor and President when a bachelor. But he changed his state as DAVID BENis "boomed" for Governor by one of to the extent of being a bachelor. Even doubts as to the correlation of celibacy and genius or fame.

Dr. ANDREWS was saying something intended to please a mixed audience; and his summer school philosophy ought not to be put under the microscope. Some of it is true enough and perhaps some of it isn't; and after all, what difference does it make anyway?

Disappointing Report From Maine. The Daily Commercial reaches us report of the speech which the Hon. CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD delivered at Bar Harbor last Saturday night. As this was Mr. LITTLEFIELD's first appearance on the stump since he acquired a national reputation as a Trust Repressor, and as his remarks at Bar Harbor were principally devoted to the subject of trusts, we have naturally examined the report and studied the orator's ideas with considerable interest. We hasten to announce the results of the examination. We cannot say that they

are rewarding. Dismissing what is not new and what is not important in Mr. LITTLEFIELD'S ideas about trusts, such, for example, as his elaborate argument to prove that the Democrats cannot be depended upon to provide a remedy for the alleged evils which are now engaging his own attention, we find only one passage in his speech that seems to be worth quoting. and rather verjuiced view of the perfect | It is of the nature of a promise or pledge. although its terms, as reported by the

Bangor Commercial, lack distinctness: o destroy the business of the Republic; the remedy is to be conservative, and by judicious legislation to regulate and correct conditions that exist; no to do more harm than good, but to give the country the best and most conservative legislation on this line. Unless this bill that I have introduced is no reported at the next session of Congress and be stituents the reason why."

The exact meaning of the last sentence may possibly be obscured by defects of reporting or of typography Apparently what Mr. LITTLEFIELD said, or meant to say, was that if the bill he has already introduced in Congress amending the Sherman Anti-Trust act is not reported by the Committee on the Judiciary and passed by the House and Senate at the next session, he will expose to his constituents the true reasons for its failure to become a law; that is, he possesses, or expects to possess, information that will enable him to lay bare the motives and machinations of certain persons who are endeavoring

to thwart his legislative plans. But there is little public interest in the bill which Mr. LITTLEFIELD has already introduced. Its provisions are known and its probable effect on trusts has been generally discussed. The eyes of the nation are on Mr. LITTLEFIELD at this time not because he is the author of House Bill No. 3, now in the hands of the Judiciary Committee, but exclusively because of recent mysterious intimations that he has devised and is perfecting a new scheme of trust repression, the character of which cannot be disclosed at present.

ls it possible that Mr. LITTLEFIELD now proposes to fall back on this wellknown old measure of his?

Progress in Chemical Manufactures. In view of our great industrial expansion in the past ten years, it was to be expected that the census of 1900 would show large progress in chemical manuand shall not pour any upon a weary factures. Every form of industry has world: but it does happen to occur to us a physical or a chemical basis, or a combination of the two. It is a physical process to build a house or roll a steel VANTES, MOLIÈRE, GOETHE, were mar- rail, but it is a chemical process to make ried men. If tradition or history tells raw sugar and refine it, to tan a hide or to truth, the marriages of most of these | manufacture pig iron. Chemistry enters so largely into the manufacture of many happy marriages a stumbling block for of the common conveniences of life that the science is fully as important as impossible to know much of a great labor-saving discoveries and inventions

ment of industry and commerce. German chemists discovered how to extract from a pound of beet root two much by marriage. That is a habit and a half times as much sugar as could of the Jewish World, every fourth person and should be a companionship and a be procured fifty years ago, and this is in this borough of New York is a Jew; one of the reasons why the price of sugar | and general observation confirms it. has been reduced more than half, so that the world can afford to consume much more of it than formerly. The production as we said, the great Jewish immigra-Missing private felicity, he may fling of sugar and the trade in it have there- tion is continuous. Socially and polithimself with the more ardor into his fore vastly increased. Mr. CARNEGIE ically the consequences must be impublic tasks. If he is happily married, | told a while ago of a certain kind of iron | portant. Mr. ADOLPH PENJAMIN, in that is his private happiness and doesn't | one in our country that was cast aside as | exhorting his countrymen to colonize!

worthless till a chemist discovered a method of reducing it. The discovery was worth millions of dollars. It was not to be expected that we should have reached our present position as a greater attention than ever before to the to ecstasy the living lyre by solicitude chemical investigations and processes that show us the exact nature of the materials at our hand and methods of utiliz-

ing them to the best advantage. It is not surprising, therefore, that the value of the principal chemical products reported in the census of 1900 reached the large figure of \$221,217,000, or \$58,000,000 more than the value of these products in the census year 1890. But these figures FOUR succeeding very well, even if he do not show the real increase in the quanwere not a nephew, and having nobody | tity of the products, because the cost of manufacture and the price of these com-Brownings are the stock modern in- modities were lower in 1900 than in 1890. The proportionate increase in quantity SON overshadows SWINBURNE. The is therefore greater than the increase

The census bulletin on chemical manufactures and allied products covers 305 and even guidance which a clever woman valuable. It is impossible in brief space estimate and has to be concealed as regard to chemicals, dyestuffs, essenmuch as possible from the man him- tial oils, explosives, fertilizers and many other groups; but our progress in wives have been known to boost dull the manufacture of sulphuric acid may be mentioned as illustrating the rapid

growth of our chemical industries. Sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol is justly regarded as the most important of the chemicals used in the industries because it is an essential agent in the manufacture of a great many of the most NETT HILL has yet time to do. The common and useful articles, among Hon. EDWARD M. SHEPARD of Brooklyn | which common window glass, aniline colors, phosphorus, from which matches his admirers, as resembling Mr. TILDEN are made, and kerosene are prominent. The home manufacture of sulphuric acid putting Mr. Shepard on Mr. Bayle's has almost doubled in the past decade. roll of honor, we must still confess our Not many years ago we imported large quantities of it, but importation has practically ceased.

Germany, however, still leads all other countries in industrial chemical investigation. The German factories are now employing about 10,000 chemists, who are constantly striving to improve processes, lessen the cost of production and make the most of all raw materials. The time is approaching when all the other leading commercial nations will more closely imitate that country in from Bangor containing a pretty full the employment of specialized chemical skill in manufacturing enterprises.

Fire Chief Croker.

service which the present reform Administration is supposed to value highly are these: Experience:

Independence of political influence; Proven efficiency Promotion won by merit only; Personal enthusiasm in the special

field of usefulness; The confidence of the community. The city and the people of the city may have had in an important post a servant more thoroughly representative of these reform ideas than EDWARD CROKER, now relieved from duty without charges against him; but, if so, we

do not recall that servant's name. What does the strange proceeding

mean?

The advice of Mr. ADOLPH BENJAMIN | The Controversy Over Duffy Plaff's Place in to his fellow Jews, to give up the dream of Zionism and concentrate their strength in this country instead of Palestine, doesn't seem to be needed by them, for already they are coming here in numbers so great that the Jewish population in New York has grown from about fortyfive thousand in 1881 to over six hundred thousand in 1902.

The immigration of Jews into the United States has been recorded specifially by the authorities only since 1899, and the official statistics for the years ending with June 30 are: 37,408 ; 1901.

60,764 1902... 57.786 This is a total of Jewish immigration for those four years alone of 214,041. This table showing the countries from which

they came is suggestive:

l	Australia	12			2111
Į	Austria Hungary 11.0	71	16,220	13,006	12,848
l	Belgium	4		100.4	
l	British North America.	5			
١	Denmark	2	****	1	****
ł	France, including Cor-				
١	stca	9	17	20	9
١	German Empire	105	337	272	282
l	Hawaiian Islands	2			****
ł	Italy, including Sicily				
Ì	and Sardinia	1	2		****
j	Mexico		****	1	
1	Netherlands	8	7	6	1
Ì	Norway		****	3	
1	Roumania 1.3	343	6,183	6.327	6,589
	Russian Empire and				
	Finland 24.	275	37,011	87,660	37,846
1	Servia and Bulgaria	1	7	8	
1	South America	11	1	9	- 1
	Spain		****	1	****
	Sweden		3	1	

57

174

64

50

133 110

57

118

Switzerland

Other Asia ...

Turkey in Asia ...

United Kingdom.

Turkey in Europe...... 24

37,408 60,764 58,083 57,786 It will be seen that this immigration is almost wholly from Russia and eastern Europe, whence come chiefly the Orthodox Jews who inhabit so densely the New York Ghetto. Of this immigration, New York gets almost the whole.

The whole number of Jews who have come to this city since 1881, carefully counted each year by the Jewish World is 627,050, of whom 459,055 remained in New York. Add to these those already here, together with the natural increase, and we get a present Jewish population of over six hundred thousand in this city, half a million on Manhattan Island alone. According to the computation

This is a very significant fact, and it will grow more and more impressive, for,

in this country instead of Palestine, said there is room here for ten million Jews. That is, he would have them make the United States the one great home of the Jews; and they seem to be getting more manufacturing nation without giving and more into agreement with him that this, after all, is their true promised land.

> Superstition never dies. The Pensacola police has nabbed a gang of colored burglars, the audacity of whose operations had caused some wonder. Their boldness was the result of absolute confidence in their " hoodoo bags," mere pieces of cloth and string but costing \$125 apiece. They believed that these made them invisible. The world has been and continues to be full of such beliefs. The candle made from the flesh of a hanged man and held in a dead man's hand prevented anybody in the house broken into from awaking. The heliotrope stone rubbed with the juice of the herb beliotrope made robbers or honest folk invisible in DANTE's time. The " receipt of fern seed " is familiar to readers of SHARESPEARE. It is lucky for householders and the police that these c iarms don't work nowadays.

THE AUTOMOBILE RISK.

Are the insurance Companies Right or Wrong in Their Present Attitude !

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The concern manifested by automobile owners over the attitude toward them of insurance companies has been slown by various in formal conferences of automobilists held here recently. The situation discussed at these meetings is one which, for some months, has perplexed not only the gentlemen at Saratoga, but also members of their fraternity throughout the United States

It is possible, they declare, to protect by cans of insurance property of almost every description except motor vehicles; and that these should be regarded by insurance companies as particularly "dangerous" and, consequently, virtually excluded from the list of things insurable, seems to the machines' owners altogether unfair.

It is not, however, difficult to understand the reason for the companies' reluctance in the matter. In the first place, it is sought to insure, for an amount commensurate with the price paid for them, machines intricate in construction, devoid, to a large extent, of mechanical uniformity, representing a practi cal value considerably below that at which they are frequently held, and liable to be permanently injured, or even totally destroyed, through carelessness on the part of ose to whom they are intrusted.

Moreover, the accounts of automobile explosions during the past year form of them-selves a distinct, if short, chapter in the story of the machine's ill fortune. Operators have neglected to do this or that, or have been overzemous in their efforts to remedy some slight fault of the machinery, and their mistakes have resulted in serious injury both themselves and their vehicles. But the cause of the hesitancy of insurance

But the cause of the hesitancy of insurance companies to assume the risks in question seems to be not so much the fear that the machine will be destroyed by explosions within themselves as that they will be destroyed by hie resulting from explosions on the premises where they are housed. For the use of gasolene motors large quantities of gasolene are commonly stered in buildings which shelter forseless machines of all cortiand, in the opinion of the insurance companies, the explosive and highly inflammable nature of that fuel renders the machines peculiarly limble to destruction while they are near it.

From the owners' point of view, the auto-Among the qualifications for public

are near it

From the owners' point of view, the automobile should be treated with greater consideration and less suspicion by the policy makers. To decline, as they do to-day, to insure for more than \$2,000 or \$3,000 a vehicle that has cost \$12,000 or \$5,00, is, the automobilists aver, abourd. In short, the latter believe that the companies vastly exaggerate the risk probled. the risk involved.
Surely, some satisfactory compromise ought to be reached by the parties concerned

ought to be reached by the parties concerned in this disagreement.

Possibly the automobilists ask for too much; but the facts in the case appear to point otherwise. Admitting that disaster has lately befallen a good many of the self-driven vehicles in this country, is it not logical to suppose that the mishaps will constantly become fewer as time goes on?

Experience and the unceasting march toward perfection should serve to cluminate, in a large measure, the element of risk now present.

T.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 20

the Hall of Fame

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You appear to undecided whether to appoint Duffy Pluff of artford to two chairs in the Hall of Fame. Allow to suggest that he be allowed to invite his soul the fover for awhile, because it won't be long e he will need the entire orchestra. So far he appears to be triplets.

See here, now, and judge: About a ; car ago Colonel Whiting of Hartford proposed Pluffy Duff of that town for a chair, but because he had been violently carried away from grace and was at that time re-posing and repenting of his sins in the cooler, THE SUN agreed to admit him when he had fully purged himself of his transgression. On Oct. 30 of last year Pluffy Duff began to increase and multiply. the appeared to Colonel Whiting in the form and substance of Duffy Pluffs, for on that date the clonel wrote to THE SUN asking that his name (Duffy Pluffs's) be withdrown, which THE SCN delared to be impossible, as all membership was for

In THE SEN of to day appears an nication from Colonel Whiting, stating that he pro-posed the name of Duffy Pluff two years ago and that some one has proposed him again. This is what leads me to the conclusion that the original Pluffy Duff is something of a breeder of sinners. seeing that Duffy Pluffs sprang from his loins last October, and Duffy Pluff some time this week.

These complications will make it necessary THE SUN to establish an age limit of entry to its Hall of Fame, or else make it a condition precedent that all its immortals shall have first passed th portals of the Angel of the Darker Drink, because Duffy Pluff, born this week, is necessarily a bab and a suckling. He'll need a crè he for a while and will disturb the grown ups not a little. GEORGE MOPPAT

NEW YORK, Aug. 17. The Sanitation of Coney Island

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN- Ir: During the past few weeks I have noticed in the daily press various articles dealing with the "Purification of Coney Island." All that I have read treat the sub-ject as if it were entirely one of morals. Might it not be advisable to inaugurate a movement tend tary sense?

A stroll about that popular resort will convince one that some measures should be taken to abate the noisome odors that so frequently assail the Let those reformers whose Puritanical proclivities

impel them to deprive the hard vorking citizens of our great city of their Sunday recreation look rather to the removal of the putrifying flith and they will be on the way toward the accomplishment of much good. There is more work at Coney for the Board of Health than the police.

James G. Sandford.

Thanks From the Master Barbers.

BROOKLIN, Aug. 19

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: At the Seventh Annual Convention of the Master Barbers' Asso-clation, held on Aug. 12 and 13 at Arion Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y., it was moved and seconded and unanimously carried that a vote of thanks be ex-tended to THE SUN for the interest your valuable paper has taken in our behalf. It gives me pleas

ure to convey to you the thanks of the Master Bar bers' Association of the State of New York.

JOHN R. BOHMER, Secretary He Enters With the Band Playing. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir; Fling the portal wide! Toff Prove of Barron, Wash is rapping for SPOKANE FALLS, Aug. 16.

penser was reading the rough draft of the

Facry Queen to Elizabeth. "You see, your Majesty," he explained, "we have had ten cooks in two weeks, and I thought this little tribute might induce the present one to stay." However, as the Virgin Queen absent-mindedly spoke of a chop at the block, he made haste to dedicate his work to her, instead of the other tyrant.

short time when they divined the trouble "We have gotten into a flat where children are The behavior of the lanitor subsequently bore

NEW YORK AND ITS CANAL. Is There Danger of the Loss of the Em-

pire State's Suprema"). To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Before his departure for Scotland Andrew Carnegie called the attention of the people of New York State to their danger of again according first place to Pennsylvania unless measures were immediately taken to restore their canal system to its comparative

efficiency of fifty years ago. He based his pessimistic views concerning New York's future upon figures as to population and industry furnished by those States in the census reports of 1900.

Mr. Carnegie also called attention to the fact that if it had not been for its canals, doubtless New York would never have wrested the commercial supremacy from Pennsylvania, which at one time enjoyed the honor of being the Empire State

Many agree with Mr. Carnegie, for they see that the outlet of the great Northwest is naturally by the Lakes and a water route to the Hudson River, and so on to New York city. And they also see that if the Erie Canal were made a waterway of sufficient dimensions, freight could reach the ocean in that way as cheap, if not cheaper. than by the Mississippi Valley to the Gulf of Mexico, which, unfortunately for New York, is now the favorite route of many rippers, owing to cheaper rates by rail to

that point.

Middle-aged men of to-day have seen the foreign commerce of the port of New York decline from about three-quarters of the whole to about one-half, in consequence of better rates and facilities offered

y rival ports. How to arrest the loss and restore New York city to its old-time place has been a theme which has occupied the attention of some of the State's best thinkers fo the past score of years. Practicall of them have reached the conclusion Practically all it can be done only by making the Eric Canal of sufficient depth to carry vessels of the largest size, even if the cost be \$200. with such a waterway the cost of transporting freight would be so cheap ports could not compete with New

As New York State would be the principal beneficiary of such a canal, naturally it would have to be a State and not a national undertaking, but as the nation would also indirectly benefit by means of being able to place vessels on the Great Lakes in the event of trouble with Great Britain, the undertaking might in a measure be made a joint affair: that is, New York to stand the cost and the nation guarantee the principal and interest of its bonds, and permit such bonds to be used as a basis for national bank circulation up to their par value and the same to be free from tax of any kind.

By such a joint undertaking the obligations of our State could easily be floated at a rate of interest not exceeding 2 per cent., and thus the cost of a waterway which would restore New York city to its old-time commercial glory would be by no means prohibitive.

no means prohibitive.

In conclusion, I would like to call the attention of the numerous intelligent readers of The Sun to another peril in connection with the same subject by which New York is confronted; namely, the Preaper fuel which the South can furnish ocean-going craft from her oil wells of Louisiana and Texas, successful tests of which have recently been made on deep-sea vessels. All of which shows that New York must be up and doing or another score of years will witness a still greater decline in the commerce of the port EDWARD N. TOWNSEND.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., Aug. 19.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN- Sir: The

communications in THE SUN of the past few tave about the author and the publisher are interesting as shop talk, and being of the shop. I would like to add a few remarks on the subject. "C. L.'s" claim that the pubishers who say they are earnestly striving for "new talent" and "new ideas" are talking through their hats is in my opinion worthy | because the pictures had all turned out bad of consideration. I judge this to be so from my own experience. I also write stories the counter. "We get it in the neck because and that sort. Not long ago a magazine we don't get good results from bad magazine." run. I did the article, not more than 600 use that we can't handle it, really." We discussed the matter for some time, and he said he hated to lose it, for it really was a good thing, and he at last brightened up and said

thing, and he at last brightened up and said he would get around its unlikeness by putting it over my signature and then his readers would understand the difference. He considered the matter three months, and, at last, sent the article back to me.

Another editor fold me that my matter was too original, and still another sent a story back to me indorsed. This is too ingenious for our readers. One of the leading ten-cent magazines, too What kind of readers do you imagine it has? Or was that a commitmentary way the editor had of turning mentary way the editor had of turning

me down?

Another editor informed me that I must prepare my matter in the style of their magazine if I hoped to appear on its pages. What do you think of that? Would there ever have been a Shakespeare or Milton or Addison if they had been edited in that way? Is it proposed to destroy the individuality, the style of a writer simply to conform to the notions of an editor who wants to make his magazine style paramount?

proposed to destroy the individuality, the style of a writer simply to conform to the notions of an editor who wants to make his magazine style paramount?

The publishers claim that there is a dearth of good short stories. True erough—in the magazines of the higher grade. If those same publishers will read the short stories outside of the magazines by writers who can not get into the magazines they will find that they are mistaken. The trouble is that the chitor's idea of "good" is not real reading merit; that is, what the general reader will like, but what conforms to the style he has established as the correct thing. I know one editor who was unhappy for weeks over the adverse criticism of a professional critic of a story which he had printed, and at the same time if was the most satisfactory story in that issue to the majority of, his readers. He counted their opinion as of no value as compared with the cultivated critic whom he knew personally and whose opinion he held in such favor. And yet the critic never bought a copy of the magazine in his life.

As to what "A Writer" says it is hardly worth comment. If "readers" are "worked to steath" as he says and can't give proper time to the consideration of matter submitted, it is time their employers were increasing the force. The reading matter in a magazine ought to be the most important item in its construction, and if those employed in its econstruction, and if those employed in its econstruction, and if those employed in its econstruction are inadequate to their unites, the proprietors of the publication should apply the remedy at once. And why should the "readers" were themselves out reading "stuff not worth the paper it is written on?" If they are competent "readers" they ought to know such stuff at a glance and saye themselves from reading it. What "A Writer" should do is to quit writing and get a job as a rubin-her.

BEOCKLYN, Aug. 19. BEOOKLYN, Aug. 19.

Germany's Love of Shakespeare.

At Weimar, where Rietschel's famous "double monument" of Goethe and Schiller stands, Shakes prare is soon to have his place. Subscriptions for his statue are at present coing on. The very active "German Shakespeare Society" has just I sued, in its Year Book, a statistical survey of the representations of the works of the great English dramatist on German stages last year. I appears from it that 163 theatrical associations have given, during 1901, not less than 879 represen tations of twenty five dramas of Shakespeare, namely: "Othello," 134 times; "The Merchant of Venice," 115; "Romeo and Juliet," 83; "A Midsum mer Night's Dream," 79; "Taming of the Shrew," 74; "Much Ado About Nothing," 46, "As You Like It," 44: "Winter's Tale," 42, "Macbeth," 40: "King Richard III., "32: "King Lear." 28: "Comedy of Errors," 22: "Julius Cesar." 21: "King Henry VIII.," 9: "King Henry IV." first part, 8: "King Richard II.," 7: "King Henry IV." second part, 5: "The Merry Wives of Windsor," 5: "Measure for Measure." 4. "Antony and Cleopatra," 3: "King John," 2: "King Henry V.," 1: "Timon of Athens," 1: and "Corlo-

This number of representations. In which th stages of German Austria and the German speak ing part of Switzerland are not included, is the more noteworthy when it is remembered that it is not the custom of German theatres to have pieces

GENIUS AND MARRIAGE.

Greatness More Common Among the Unyoked Than the Yoked?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The

article in to-day's SUN entitled "Andrews

on Marriage" contains one sentence upor

which I beg leave to make a comment. The

sentence is this: "Marriage being the rule and celibacy the exception, perhaps the celibates have had more than their fair proportion of distinction." For the word 'perhaps" there should be substituted. I think, a potent affirmative. Is not this fully shown by the following list of distinguished bachelors? All the greatest English historians have been celibates-Gibbon, Hume, Macaulay, Buckle, Bishop Thirlwall. So, too, have been most of the great philosophers and thinkers of recent cen turies-Newton, Leibnitz, Descartes, Pascal, d'Alembert, Spinoza, Kant, Schopenhauer, Alexander von Humboldt, Nietzsche Hobbes, Locke, Bentham, Herbert Spencer, Bishop Butler, Adam Smith. Great artists, such as Michael Angelo, Raphael, Turner, Sir Joshua Reynolds. Many of the greatest names in French literature are those of celibates, Voltaire, Rousseau, La Bruyère, Sainte Beuve, Flaubert, De Goncourt, Mérimée, De Musset, De Maupassant, Baudelaire. And so in Italian literature Petrarch. Tasso, Leopardi. In English literature there are Pope, Horace Walpole, Golds nith, Gray, Dean Swift, Rogers, Cowper, Collins, Lamb, Charles Reade, Kinglake, Swinburne, Pater, Jowett, among bachelors, In American literature have Washington Irving, Thoreau, Whittier, Walt Whitman. I do not attempt to make a large list but other eminent celibates occur to me such as Cavendish, Dalton, Huygens, Turgenief, Amiel, William Pitt,

Cavour, Lord Somers.

The disproportionally great number of eminent bachelors is owing, perhaps, to two causes. One is that most married men have been compelled to devote their energies to providing for their families at the expense of their purely intellectual interests, and the other, that in many instances matrimony has made men so comfortable and happy that they have been indisposed to the infinitus labor et quoti-diana meditatio which give birth to great

achievements. Chancellor Andrews seems to think that there is some merit in a man merely because he marries. It requires no virtue or in tellect for a man to marry. The difficult thing, and one not always achieved, is t be a good husband and father after mar-ringe. Men marry selfishly. Does this chancellor advise men to marry who are unable to support families in decent com-fort? If he does he should read the famous essay of Malthus on population.
Washington, Aug. 16. Peter Bayle.

CAN TAKE NO ACTION. War Department Refuses to Interfere in Lieut. Van Schaick's Love Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Aug 20.-After a careful investigation of the complaint of Dr. Jesse Crounse of Altamount, N. Y., regarding the failure of Lieut. Louis J. Van Schaick to marry Miss Mabel Crounse, Acting Secretary Sanger has decided that the War Department can take no action in the case. A letter to Dr. Crounse to this case. A letter to Dr. Crounse to effect will be sent to-day. The poof the War Department is that it The position not undertake to adjust the private love affairs of its officers unless dishonor-able conduct is involved. In the case of Van Schaick it has been shown that he never absolutely refused to marry young woman, but merely sought to post-pone the wedding for a while, to enable him to go to the Philippines and participate in the campaign in Mindanao.

Amateur Photographers and Old Plates The amateur photographer had gone out of the shop where amateurs' photographs are developed and printed and he was sore

That's the way of it," said the man behind the counter. "We get it in the neck because and that sort. Set tolk a state on a certain terial, and we are not to blame at all. You subject. I told him it would not be like anysee, it's this way. As soon as the amateur sure he knew what he was going to get before and left, and the first thing he knows he finds he got it. He said he wanted matter that that it costs money to use so many plates was original and different from the common. Then he begins to retrench and he does it by run. I did the article, not more than 600 buying cheap plates. The best man or the words, just as a filler, and when he had read best camera on earth can't get good results it he threw up his hands. "Why," he said, from bad plates, but the amateur seems to al nost in horror, "this isn't like anything we think that one kind of a plate is as good as print. It is very well done and the joints another. That's where he's off. Age is one are covered, but it is so unlike anything we of the things that kills a plate, and these use that we can't handle it, really." We plates are old. The way that is done is this: of the things that kills a plate, and these plates are old. The way that is done is this: The cheap people who handle photograph supplies go to first-class manufacturers who have a lot of old plates on hand that they cuit afford to sell to their trade and the cheap buyer takes the lot at any kind of a kno-kdown price, say 10 cents a dozen-and we can't buy any kind of a decent plate for less than 32% cents- and he puts his label on them and goes into the market, offering his goods at 25 cents a dozen, to cents less than we can possibly sell the lowest-priced plate that is any good at all. That 10 cents saved catches the amateur and he takes the cheap plate. Then his trouble begins, and so does ours. I know one chap who changed cameras three times in his efforts to get good results, and one day while he was kicking I suggested that he try a high-grade plate. He did and after that there was no more kicking, except what has to be with every photographer, no matter how good he is or how good his instruments and material may be.

To show how amateurs will chase the cheap things I will tell you of an incident. A downtown dealer going out of business sold a stock of supplies for \$400 to another dealer. He took all the supplies, reserving the cameras, and put them on a special counter, advertising the lot at ridiculous prices.

sold a stock of supplies for \$400 to another dealer. He took all the supplies, reserving the cameras, and put them on a special counter, advertising the lot at ridiculous prices, but having a big sign up that he would not guarantee quality. Well, it was a picnic for the amateurs, and they rushed in in such droves that the stock was sold out in three days for \$600-a clear profit of \$200, not to mention the cameras. Then the amateurs began to be heard from. Plates, developers, paper, everything, was old stuff utterly worthess, and the poor amateurs had the bag to hold. There was no recourse either. One of them said to me that the dealer was honest enough, but that he, the amateur, was a fool, and ought to have known better than to buy stuff that the seller practically admitted was no good, as he could not guarantee it. After awhite, I suppose, that one, who went out of here feeling sore, will tumble to the truth and will get good plates if he wants to get good pictures; but you can't tell. 'Some people won't never learn nothing nobow,' and the man behind the counter sighed prefoundly. refoundly.

Bachelors to the Fore. From the London Daily Chronicle

Mr. Balfour is the first bachelor Premier since Patt. With him are Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner to represent cellbacy in war and statesman while the Bishop of London waves the banner of bachelordom in the Church. Lord Kitchener's reference for unmarried officers is notorious he feminine preference for officers is equally well known. It will be an exciting match.

> A Poetical Analysis of "The Sun." like TEE SUN: the news it prints. I never find eisewhere, for it Is just the kind that satisfies Signboards to me its headlines are I wish there was some other way

To tell it, but there isn't, and I travel by them every day. And when I've read the news by wire And stories by reporters spun, I like to take in every line Of editorial in THE SUN.

They do not always say just what

like, or what I'd have them say But I am not content until I've read the whole page every day The letters "To the Editor" Are somehow differently done From letters other papers prin Because they're written for THE SUN The reprint pieces on that page Would lose their point, and lose their fun, But for the headlines which are not

Found anywhere save in THE SUN. And when the day is done and I Talk to the throng along the way.

When asked "Who said so!" I reply saw it in THE SUN to day

EXPLORATIONS IN ALASKA

Geological Survey Parties Traversing Regions Hitherto Almost Inknown WASHINGTON, Aug. 2). Regions in Alaska hitherto almost unknown are being explored this summer by officers of the Geological Survey. The Survey has received a letter from Geologist A. H. Brooks dated at Kechatno River, June 28, report ing that he has found gravels at an altude of from 1,000 to 1,200 feet on the flank of mountains, while other evidences of glacial action were found at an elevation of 2,000 feet above sea level. The bed rock in these places is igneous, carries some quartz veins and is supposed to be gold bearing.

Mr. Brooks is at present leading an ex-

ploring party which started late in May

from near the head of the Cook Inlet, on the southern coast, to explore the un-known region of the Western Alaska range and to reach Circle City, on the upper Yukon, before the arrival of cold weather The distance is about 600 miles, 100 of which had been traversed at the date of the letter The route taken from Cook Inlet was northward, partly along the beach and partly by Indian trail parallel to the shore of the inlet. Beluga River, a formidable stream, over which it was necessary to swim the horses by means of beats, was successfully crossed. Thence northwest-ward a well-forested foothill region, with abundance of grass, was traversed to the Skentna River, which was crossed with difficulty, owing to its low temperature and rapid current. A portion of the outfi and rapid current. A portion of the outfi was then sent by boat to the Kechatno River while the rest of the party went overland to meet it through a region of extensive swamps, where it was necessary to come the trail for almost thirty miles. During this part of the trip the horses, though

blanketed day and night, are reported to have been so severely bitten by horse flies and mosquitoes that it was expected that some of them would have to be shot. From Kechatno River the route lies across the Alaska Range, partly by the trail used by Capt. Herron in 1899, thence to the Tamana River and northeastward to Circle City. If the season is found to be too far advanced on reaching the Tanana the river will be descended to the Yukon and passage will be taken on one of the boats going down the latter river

GAY DAYS FOR BORIS. Russian Grand Doke Sald to Be Rolling High in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.-Supper parties with chorus girls and poker parties at clubs have so won the heart of Grand Duke Boris of Russia that he will remain the guest of Chicago until Saturday-four days longer than he at first intended. Engagements in other cities have been broken and schedules thrown to the winds because of the royal visitor's fondness for Chicago's hospitality and democracy.

Champagne quaffed from the slipper of a member of the chorus of "The Wizard of Oz" was the diversion the cousin of the Czar enjoyed on Monday night. The Grand Duke attended the performance in the evening. He was delighted with the girls behind the footlights, and later he sent his equerry to the stage door in a car-riage. When the attache returned to a downtown hotel he had with him in the cab four giggling girls, their hair dishevelled and traces of stage make-up still showing

They were received with ceremony and on their cheeks. They were received with ceremony and entertained at supper. When the dessert had disappeared and the nuts and wine were brought on the solemnity of the occasion is said to have disappeared. The Grand Duke, it is asserted, drank wine out of the slippers worn by one of his guests. Both her slippers were ruined. Despite the entreaties of the Grand Duke that he permitted to send out for a new pair of shoes for the young woman, she declined

shoes for the young woman, she declined.

In her stocking feet she made her way to
the carriage at the conclusion of the feast.

The Grand Duke while here has shown a great fondness for poker, and on one occasion, it is said, played until 6 o'clock in the morning at a club with a select party.

ARMY MANGEUVRES. Regular and Militia Troops Ordered to

Mobilize at Fort Riley, Kan. WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.-An order for the mobilization of militia and Regular army troops at Fort Riley, Kan., for the field manœuvres to take place there late in Septemoer, was issued at the War Department to-day. President Roosevelt will review the troops on this occasion. The manœuvres will continue for ten days during which time the troops participating will be instructed in every detail of field

The Governors of all the States were in vited to send a contingent of the various State forces to participate in these ma-neuvres, but for want of appropriations and various other causes very fev and various other causes very level states are able at this late date to participate. Arkansas will send one battalic of infantry, Kansas two regiments of infantry and two batteries of field artillery and Nebraska two regiments of infantry

Devices for Catching Mail Pouches From Moving Trains.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20. - Bids were open in the office of the Second Assistat-Postmaster-General to-day for furnishing railroads with a patent appliance for cate ing and delivering mail pouches while th train is running at a high rate of speed About twenty-five different devices were submitted in competition. They will be examined by a committee charged will the duty of selecting the most practica method for general use, and if two or more devices are found to possess equal mentions. that number will be adopted and car railroad company allowed to select the one it prefers.

Mr. Whitney Gives the State 20 Elk. LENOX, Mass., Aug. 20. -William C

Whitney has shipped twenty elk to the Adirondacks, to be released in the State Reservation. This makes a total of fifty elk shipped from Lenox to the Adirondacks by Mr. Whitney. He has nine y more full-grown elk in the October Mountain preserve, near Lenox.

Alleged Effect of the Revised Presbyterianism. From the Independent

J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., Secretary of the N tional Committee of Evangelisti Work, created the Presbyterian General Assembly at its last ar

"The settlement of the discussion regarding to cred has had a spiendid effect, and Presbyteria are now ready for aggressive movement all of the country." The work of the committee thus far, led by an

perienced an evangelist as Dr. Chapman, has beenfined mainly the past year to sections of central States, and between 12,000 and 15,000 ar sions to the churches have been traced to 15. hest evangelists in the English speaking world an expected to take part in the enlarged work of modern season, in which \$125,000 will be expended much of it in the larger cities.

Political Amenities 100 Years Ago.

From the London Times of 1802
After the late election for Norwich, Mr. Windham happening to meet one of the electors, and told by him his reasons for not voting for him. In the first place, he did not like him an in the second, his aversion arose from his le in the second, his aversion arose from his being a turn-coat, and many more observations
equally affronting. Mr. Windham replied very
coolly: "You do this, sir, to put me off my guard,
but I am collected, and though the laws of courtesy
bid me knock you down, yet, as you have before
voted for me, and as I think it may teach you how
to behave in future. I shall only pull your nore. to behave in future, I shall only pull your note. which he did, by wringing it well

India's Many Holidays.

From the Bangkok Times. Campore has the proud satisfaction wise) of knowing that it has more bank holida; a than any other hig town in India. Omitting Sun days, Cawnpore last year had thirty three, Hom bay twenty six, Calcutta twenty four and Madras twenty official holidays. The amount, as far as Cawnpore is concerned, is thought exceeded by